

Floods in small streams.—No specific mention has been made of the many floods that occurred in very small streams. These were usually due to torrential rains within short periods of time, frequently at night, and beyond possibility of effective warnings. The losses caused by these floods probably amounted to an additional \$1,000,000 or more, and in many instances they were proportionately greater than those caused by the larger streams.

River	Station	Flood stage	Above flood stages—dates		Crest		
			From—	To—	Stage	Date	
MISSISSIPPI DRAINAGE							
Shenango	Sharon, Pa.	Feet 9	25	26	Feet 9.7	25	
Tuscarawas	Gnadenbutter, Ohio	9	26	27	10.6	26	
Walhonding	Walhonding, Ohio	8	31	31	8.6	31	
Scioto	Larue, Ohio	11	5	7	12.7	6	
	Prospect, Ohio	10	7	8	10.8	7	
	Circleville, Ohio	10	7	8	11.4	7	
Wabash	Lafayette, Ind.	11	(1)	8	18.5	5	
	Terre Haute, Ind.	16	(1)	12	20.7	6-7	
	Vincennes, Ind.	14	3	15	19.0	11	
	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	16	4	17	21.1	11	
Tippecanoe	Norway, Ind.	6	(1)	11	6.5	2, 3, 6, 7	
			15	15	6.0	15	
			20	20	6.0	20	
			25	25	6.2	25	
White, West Fork	Edwardsport, Ind.	15	1	10	17.85	7	
Mississippi	Quincy, Ill.	14	(1)	9	16.0	3 & 6	
	Hannibal, Mo.	13	(1)	12	16.7	3, 4, & 6	
	Louisiana, Mo.	12	(1)	13	16.8	4	
	Grafton, Ill.	18	(1)	17	23.7	6	
	Alton, Ill.	21	(1)	17	26.2	8	
	Chester, Ill.	27	6	15	28.9	9	
	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	30	5	17	32.9	10	
Illinois	Morris, Ill.	13	(1)	10	16.5	5	
	Peru, Ill.	14	(1)	(3)	23.4	7	
	Henry, Ill.	10	(1)	(3)	18.2	8 & 9	
	Peoria, Ill.	18	(1)	29	25.02	9	
	Havana, Ill.	14	(1)	(3)	23.47	12	
	Beardstown, Ill.	14	(1)	(3)	26.25	12	
	Pearl, Ill.	12	(1)	(3)	22.0	6 & 7	
Missouri	St. Charles, Mo.	25	7	13	26.0	12	
Grand	Gallatin, Mo.	20	2	7	33.5	6	
			10	11	25.7	10	
	Chillicothe, Mo.	18	2	12	28.8	7	
	Brunswick, Mo.	12	6	12	13.6	9 & 10	
Osage	Osceola, Mo.	20	7	7	20.0	7	
			10	12	22.5	11	
	Warsaw, Mo.	22	4	7	23.8	5	
	Tuscumbia, Mo.	25	6	7	25.8	11	
			10	14	26.2	6 & 7	
Arkansas	Arkansas City, Kans.	19	3	5	21.0	12	
	Fort Smith, Ark.	22	1	1	22.0	1	
			4	16	29.1	11	
	Dardanelle, Ark.	20	6	17	25.7	12	
	Pine Bluff, Ark.	25	12	18	25.8	15	
	Yancopin, Ark.	29	7	29	35.5	19 & 20	
Little Arkansas	Sedgewick, Kans.	18	3	4	20.4	3	
			13	13	18.0	13	
Neosho	Neosho Rapids, Kans.	22	5	7	23.9	4	
	Le Roy, Kans.	24	3	8	26.1	4	
	Iola, Kans.	15	3	8	18.0	5 & 6	
	Oswego, Kans.	17	3	12	23.3	10	
Cottonwood	Elmdale, Kans.	32	4	4	32.04	5	
	Emporia, Kans.	20	4	7	24.1	5	
White	Calico Rock, Ark.	18	1	1	18.1	1	
			30	30	19.3	30	
Sulphur	Batesville, Ark.	23	1	2	25.5	1	
	Ringo Crossing, Tex.	20	11	17	22.8	13	
WEST GULF DRAINAGE							
Trinity	Trinidad, Tex.	28	9	15	29.7	14	
Rio Grande	San Benito, Tex.	21	18	19	21.5	18	

¹ Continued from last month.
² Also Sept. 26 and 30.

³ Continued at end of month.
⁴ Estimated.

MEAN LAKE LEVELS DURING OCTOBER, 1926

By UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY

[Detroit, Mich., November 4, 1926]

The following data are reported in the "Notice to Mariners" of the above date:

Data	Lakes ¹			
	Superior	Michigan and Huron	Erie	Ontario
Mean level during October, 1926:				
Above mean sea level at New York.....	Feet 601.68	Feet 578.32	Feet 574.10	Feet 244.93
Above or below—				
Mean stage of September, 1926.....	+0.38	—0.19	+0.26	+0.07
Mean stage of October, 1925.....	+0.29	+0.41	+1.09	+0.61
Average stage for October, last 10 years.....	—0.70	—1.47	—0.18	—0.62
Highest recorded October stage.....	—2.96	—4.72	—2.01	—2.88
Lowest recorded October stage.....	+0.29	+0.41	+1.09	+1.26
Average departure (since 1860) of the October level from the September level.....	—0.05	—0.23	—0.32	—0.35

¹ Lake St. Clair's level: In October, 1926, 574.10 feet.

EFFECT OF WEATHER ON CROPS AND FARMING OPERATIONS, OCTOBER, 1926

By J. B. KINCER

General summary.—Rains in September were persistent in most of the interior valley States, and they continued during the first week in October, with resulting weather conditions decidedly unfavorable for maturing crops and for fall operations. Very little field work was possible in the Central and Northern States from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and the saving of frosted corn in the northwestern portion of the Corn Belt, where the crop was damaged the latter part of September, was retarded.

After the first week of the month, however, the weather in the interior of the country was much more favorable for agricultural interests, as the sunshiny, generally dry, and moderately warm conditions favored both outside operations and the drying out of crops. The dry weather was especially favorable in the central portions of the Corn and Winter Wheat Belts, but at the same time the lack of sufficient sunshine and rather frequent showers delayed the usual fall operations in much of the Northeast.

The first general frost of the season overspread the lower Missouri and Ohio Valley States on the 24-27th, with a light deposit extending as far south as the northern portion of the east Gulf area, but damage was not material, as staple crops had practically all matured. The frost over this large and important agricultural section came later than in an average year, and the southern progress of the first freeze of the season was still somewhat behind an average year in most sections, especially east of the Mississippi River, at the close of the month.

Small grains.—During the first part of the month the seeding of winter grains was further delayed in the Central States east of the Great Plains because of frequent rains and wet soil, but in the western part of the Wheat Belt progress was more favorable. The middle and latter parts had better weather for field work in the central and eastern portions, and good progress was made quite generally in fall seeding, though the previous wet weather resulted in a reduction of the intended acreage in some of the interior valley States and parts of the middle Atlantic area. The crop did well quite generally in the western portion of the belt, except where it was too dry in western Kansas and some adjoining sections. West of the Rocky Mountains moisture was insufficient for wheat in the Great Basin, and locally in the Pacific Northwest, but conditions in the latter area were mostly favorable.

Corn.—Except in the western portion of the Corn Belt, the month was mostly unfavorable for drying out the crop, and the moist conditions retarded the saving of frosted corn in some northwestern districts. A cessation in rains, however, toward the middle of the month made better conditions than had previously prevailed in the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valley States, and the delayed occurrence of frost in those areas was favorable in permitting the crop to mature without material damage from that source. In the South, conditions were generally favorable for maturing and harvesting the crop, while it matured in the Great Plains States without material frost damage.

Cotton.—The month, on the whole, was favorable for the cotton crop, although it was too cloudy and rainy in

the northwestern portion of the belt during part of the period. In Texas the progress was generally fair, with insects less active, but prospects for a top crop still poor. Picking and ginning were delayed considerably in the northwestern portion of the belt, because of unfavorable weather. This was especially true in Oklahoma during the early part of the month, when rainfall was heavy to excessive, with many lowlands flooded. In the central and eastern portions of the belt the weather was generally favorable for field work, and harvest in general made excellent progress.

Miscellaneous crops.—Pastures continued mostly good for the season east of the Mississippi River, except that they needed rain badly in the south Atlantic area, and were too dry locally in some central Gulf districts. Ranges continued mostly good in the West, except where too dry in parts of the Rocky Mountain area, and quite generally in the Great Basin. Livestock over the great western grazing country were mostly in satisfactory condition.

There was considerable complaint of the rotting of undug potatoes in interior valley, Lake, and Northeastern States, and harvest was interrupted by wet soil in those sections, but elsewhere digging progressed satisfactorily. Sugar beet harvest was well along generally at the close of the month and nearly finished in most districts. While the weather was fairly favorable for sugar cane in Louisiana, the crop was reported as mostly poor. Conditions were generally favorable for deciduous and citrus fruits.